REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,262.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872. Subscription in Advance is { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year	,, 24
Three Months	,, 14
One Month	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For 3 Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

	May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Colombo	27
,, Carwar	20	,, Galle	28
,, Mangalore*	21	,, Negapatam	31
,, Cannanore*	22	,, Pondicherry	June 1
,, Tellicherry*	23	,, Madras	2
,, Calicut*	23	,, Cocanada	5
,, Beypore*	23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Narrakal	24	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Cochin*	24	,, Gopaulpore	7
,, Alleppy*	25	,, False Point	8
,, Tuticorin	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

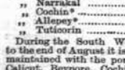
During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamers however will call at those ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avens, will be despatched, on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

	May 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSORAH	12
Arrive Kurrachee	27	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	30	,, Bushire	14
,, Muscat	31	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	June 2	,, Bunder Abbas	18
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat	20
,, Bushire	6	,, Guadur	22
,, Fao	8	Leave Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

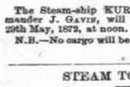
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from JANUARY 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.



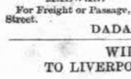
THE well known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for the undermentioned Ports, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

RUTNAGHERRY.	VINGORLA.
JEYTAPORE.	GOA (PANJIM.)
MALWAN.	CARWAR.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Manager, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

WILSON LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
MAY 20.



THE Fine New S.S. WALAMO, Captain Owen, will be despatched as above. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

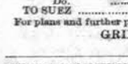
Fares.

TO LIVERPOOL (excluding Liquors)...Rs.	300, 1st Class.
Do. ,,	30, 2nd ,,
TO SUEZ ,,	300, 1st ,,

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fokrousoff, will be despatched from here on or about the 16th instant.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will have Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking Room, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

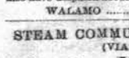
Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

WALAMO ..... About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. KRISHNA are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay 15th May 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship MARS, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Holmes will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jowsan, Ship Mars.
Bombay, 4th May 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 ditto ditto Domestics.
6 ditto ditto Dhoties.
7 Cases Prints of various patterns.
4 ditto White Jaconets.
5 ditto White Shirtings.
4 ditto Muslin.
5 ditto Embossed Prints.
1 ditto 36 in. 1¦ Turkey Red Green and Yellow Sarries.
39 Pieces 40 in. 39 ditto Striped Jaconets.
149 ditto ditto ditto Muslins.
1 Case White Dhoties.
1 ditto White Drills, 25 inch.
4 ditto Seed Beads.
108 Reams Fine Cream Wove Foolscap, 11 lbs.
60 ditto Fine Blue Wove large Post 15 and 15 lbs.
20 ditto Machine-made Demy, 23 lbs.
28 ditto Royal Printing Paper, 26 lbs.
40 ditto Super-royal Printing Paper, 30 lbs.

On account of the first purchasers—
1 Case 40 in. 2 yds. Turkey Red Yellow and Green Sarries.

On account of Kadurbhoy Mumanjee—
2 Barrels Chalk White Beads.

AT 2 P.M.

On account of the concerned, ex S.S. Leith.
An open boat-shaped small sociable damaged by salt water.
A quite new Mail Phaeton.
Both the above Carriages are made to order by that well-known maker, William Kinross, of Stirling.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st May, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Moody's by, the whole of the Building Materials of a Stable standing thereon, as also sundry Building Materials, viz., Glass and Venetian Windows, Doors, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th May 1872.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE AUCKLAND HOTEL, BYCULLA.

THIS HOTEL has lately OPENED, and is well suited for TRAVELLERS making a short stay in BOMBAY; it is conveniently situated, being only fifty yards from the G. I. P. Railway Station.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)
CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.
UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS' LADIES' BOOTS,
Beautifully made and moderate in Price.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.
Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 9s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5 CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 18TH INST.,
KHOORSHED,
To be followed by a Charming Exhibition of
FLYING AND SINGING FAIRIES!

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grant LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

[*From "Bombay Government Gazette," 16th May*, 1872.]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives Notice that his Accounts with the Firm of Messrs. WALLACE & Co., Bombay [of which he was a Partner], were finally settled on the 30TH APRIL 1-72. This with reference to Advertisement and Circular, dated Bombay the 2nd August 1869.

Further, that the Accounts in which the said Firm of WALLACE & Co., and the undersigned (while in Liverpool) were jointly interested, were likewise finally settled on the aforesaid 30th April 1872.

Also, that the several Powers of Attorney granted by the undersigned between the 1st January 1863 and the 31st July 1869 have now been absolutely revoked.

JAMES BOGIE.

Nesbit Row, Fort, Bombay, 15th May 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companys Act 1866, and of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition praying that NASSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA may be REMOVED from the office of Official Liquidator of the above named Association, and that a fit and proper person may be appointed in his place, and that the remuneration which the said Nasserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia is entitled to receive as Official Liquidator of the said Association during the period subsequent to his becoming sole Liquidator thereof may be declared and fixed, was THIS DAY presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY by KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, AHMEDBHOY HABIBHOY, and RAHIMBHOY HABIBHOY, of Bombay, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY on the 13th day of June next, in the Second Division Court, immediately after the Petition presented by the said Nasserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, as such official Liquidator as aforesaid, on the 18th day of March last. Any Creditor, Contributory, or other person interested in the matter of such winding up, and desirous of being heard in the matter of such Petition, should appear by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same. Dated this 16th day of May 1872.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Solicitors for the Petitioners Kessowjee Naique, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, and Rahimbhoy Habibhoy.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 330 of 1870.

MANOCKBAEE, wife of RUSTOMJEE BEHERAMJEE, Parsee, residing at No. 43, Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, by RUTTONJEE BICKAJEE, her next friend ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE PUSTAGIA, Parsee, residing at No. 21, Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, and the said Rustomjee Beheramjee, Parsee, residing at No. 44, Bora Bazaar Street, within the Fort ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventeenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, the Goods of the said Defendant Manockbaee, wife of Rustomjee Beheramjee, Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, and Rustomjee Beheramjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and offices built and standing thereon with the appurtenances situated on the north side of Girgaum Back Road in the sub-district of Bhoodeshwur, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and one-ninth of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 512, 513, and 514, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 189, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property and part of Dadabhoy Pallonjee; on or towards the west, partly by the property of Pandoo Dadajee, partly by the premises in the occupation of Cassumjee, and partly by the property (part of Trimbuckrao Razhobaji; on or towards the north partly by the property of Eduljee Nowrojee, and partly by the property of Bhoolabhoy Eduljee; and on or towards the south by the Girgaum Back Road, and which said messuages and premises are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made at the Office of the Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Messieurs Dallas and Lynch, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, 5th Church Lane, within the Fort.—Dated this 19th day of April 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 60 of 1871.

The Honourable Mr. ABDOOLA DAVID SASSOON, RUBEEN DAVID SASSOON, ARTHUR DAVID SASSOON, and A. M. GUBBAY, Jewish Merchants, carrying on business in Forbes' Street, within the Fort in Bombay, under the name and firm of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOCULBHAI FUTTERBHAI, Hindoo Merchant, residing in Ahmedabad, carrying on trade and business in Bombay on the Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, under the name and firm of PURSHOTUMDASS MANECKCHUND, by means of his Moonim BHOGEELAL LALBHAI ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on MONDAY, the 3rd day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 13th day of May, instant, (in the above Suit) will be put for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned debts of the abovenamed defendant Goculbhai Futtebhai.

The debts due to the defendant abovenamed from Dhirajlal Mathooradass and Ambaram Kavelram, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 6,289-8 for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees 559-7 for costs, which said debts, interest, and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees 6,648-15, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the said sum of Rupees 6,648-15 from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said defendant Goculbhai Futtebhai, only in the debts due to him as aforesaid in the above specified debts.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 17th May 1872.

C. TYABJEE,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

TO
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

FOR SALE,

A BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING, WRINGING, MANGLING MACHINE, fitted to be driven either by Steam or Hand. This Machine will wash, wring, and mangle 50 pieces of Linen in 20 minutes without any wear or tear whatsoever.

Apply at THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, where one of the Machines may be seen working daily.

TO LET, ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD.—The following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water:—

Single sets of Rooms in {	Ground Floor ..... Rs. 25
including separate Bath and {	First Floor ..... ,, 35
Cookroom.	Top Floor ..... ,, 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

WM. WATSON AND CO.
GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE Executors beg to inform the PUBLIC that the BUSINESS CONTINUES to be CARRIED ON AS USUAL, and that all Orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH MAY.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE RIGHT WOR. THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY UNDER ENGLAND,
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.

Last Appearance but one of those admired Comedians,
MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,
Who will have the honour to appear, kindly assisted by Gentlemen of the
BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The Performance will commence with Shakespeare's Mirth-provoking Comedy, compressed into three Acts by David Garrick, and entitled,

KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO;
OR,
TAMING THE SHREW,
Produced with New and Splendid Costumes.

To conclude, by desire, with the Screaming Farce of
HUNTING A TURTLE.

FOR PARTICULARS, SEE PROGRAMMES.

TOWN HALL.
ART EXHIBITION.
MR. WM. MUIR WHITE'S
GREAT HISTORICAL
PAINTING
OF THE
INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AS A
G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
Admission ..... ONE RUPEE.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th May 1872.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY:

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The Acting Municipal Commissioner hereby gives NOTICE, in accordance with Section CCLXII. of Act II. of 1865, of his intention to apply for the sanction of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to the following Bye-Law.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The following Bye-Law is published in conformity with Act IV. of 1869, sec. 9:—"No duplicate Toll Duty Bill will be issued to persons losing the originals, except in cases where the goods have not yet been exported and where a duplicate bill has been applied for previous to export. If the officer at the head of the Customs Duties Collector Department is satisfied after due investigation into the matter that the applicant's statement is correct, a duplicate bill may be issued by such officer on payment by the applicant of a fee of Rs. 3 for such duplicate bill."

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurance 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is now prepared to undertake the transmission of TELEGRAMS of any length, from FIVE WORDS upwards, to the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, at TARIFFS which may be obtained on application.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 13th May 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Offices, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

AUCTION OF TOLL FARMS, KHANDESH.—The RIGHT to COLLECT TOLLS on the different Roads of the Khandesh Collectorate WILL be OFFERED FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately after the CONCLUSION of the SALE of the ABKAREE FARMS, advertised to commence on 3rd June 1872, at the Mamledar's Cutcherry at Chalisgao, on the North East Line of G. I. P. Railway.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the sum bid must be paid at the time of Sale, which will be returned in the event of the Sale not being confirmed by the Collector.

Security for due observance of the Conditions of Sale must be given.

No previous defaulters need attend the sale.

J. A. G. DUFF, Collector of Khandeish.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.
Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.—We beg to intimate that the undermentioned GOODS are on the way from Boston FOR SALE in this Market,

Ex American Ship NONANTUM,
which has left Boston on the 5th March last, and
Ex American Barque DUIVELAND,
via Mauritius, which left Boston on the 27th January last.

10,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,
best refined, Devoe's packing in screw nozzle Tins.
600,000 to 700,000 Superficial Feet
LUMBER,
best quality, one, two and three inches thick.
142 Boxes Best Fresh
TOBACCO,
Leopold, Morgan and Powbatten Brands.
200 Cases Best Refined
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
DOSSABHOY MER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Government Paper a shade lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last div. decld.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
25,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,610 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rcs. Issue	225
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	284	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
32,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	17 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	16 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	194
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	125
750	2,000	2,0 0	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	8.0
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

153	5,000	2,850	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Aibert Co. Kurrachee	1,0 0
200	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	850
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	33½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000		Broach Cotton Co.	1,075
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Pre-s Co.	6,300
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co.	9,100
300	2,000	1,250	30 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,000
300	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,667	75 pa	Imperial Press Co.	1,150
20	5,000	2,000	150 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,110
200	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	645
125	2,500	all	200 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,800
	800	750		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	830
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timeverly Press Co	853
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	150p. s	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,215
900	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,410
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,525
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	850
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
750	2,000	all	225p.s	Churumsey Spinning	2,600 xd
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,050
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,075
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Meerzapore Spinning	1,210
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,425
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,975

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,0.0	300	21 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Prescher & Co	425
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay 8
.....	25	19½	do.	China 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...		East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	704	May '67	Royal Bank 2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½
Four per cent	102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	99½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-10
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	22
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	193.
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-10-0
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13 6
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-0
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 11th May 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	95,438 1 1
Merchandize	3,06,240 14 1
Electric Telegraph	873 11 0
Earth Trains	597 8 0
Total Rs.	4,03,150 2 2
Corresponding week last year open 1,274 miles	4,20,777 0 10
Decrease Rs.	17,626 14 8

CALCUTTA.—13TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., one lot at Rs. 101-8, several good and large amounts, at Rs. 101-10, and some at Rs. 101-12. Small pieces obtained 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 104-12 and 104-14.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 112-12.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares upwards of 100 at Rs. 1,580 each.

National Bank shares, on Saturday and to-day several hundreds, at Rs 104 and 105.

East Indian Railway Stock, last week, at Rs 254, and to-day, about 2200, at Rs. 255 per £20.

Ouds and Rohilcund Railway Stock, last week, at Rs. 114 per £10.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH MAY.

London.. Cotton ..... } No ship.
Cases ..... }
Seeds .....

Liverpool Iron Shin Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Wooden Shins ,, ... £2 5s. 0d.
Myrabolms & Coir bills ..... £1 10s. 0d.
Seeds ..... £1 10s. 0d.

Havre .. Cotton ..... } £2 17s. 6d.
Coffee .....

Overland Steamers ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.
China .. Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 7 to 8 per bale
,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
,, Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ..Salt ..... Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, April 25.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee.
	Chrysolite	Cruickshank	Akyab.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Mirzapore, for Aden and Suez.

Steamer Phlox, for the Coast.

HOOGHLY.

May ARRIVALS.

14 Strathblane ..... Foe ..... Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Asia (s) ..... McCallum ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH MAY.

FROM LONDON.

Oscar (s), 27 cases matches, John S. Elmore & Co.; 100 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co.; 12 cases oilmanstores, Pochajee Framjee & Co.; 31 cases hardware, W. Nicol & Co.; 20 cases matches, Aldridge Salmon & Co.; 25 bottles quicksilver, Tajpal Cuma.

Walamo (s), 3 cases claret, 3 cases brandy, 1 case gin, 1 case portwine, 1 case still hock, King, King & Co.; 6 hhds. claret, Bonneuville & Sibille.

Griffamme, 2 hhds. portwine, Sorabjee Cowsajee"; 15 casks bottles, quicksilver, Visbhookundas Amrootlall; brass wire, on furlough.

Ebramjee Noorbhoy.

Othello (s), 14 cases preserved provision, King, King & Co.

British Statesman, 100 cases Hennessy's brandy, Cowsajee Dadabhoy; 20 casks port and cement, Henry Rogers.

Mofussilite, 4,367 plate-s elter, T. F. Punnett; 1 case varnish, 10 drums linseed oil, 20 cases turpentine, Abdool Hoosun Abdoolally.

Krishna, 4 cases wine, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.

Mars, 150 cases brandy, C. A. Ross & Co.

Parouse (s), 5 cases bricks, Bheymeeya Heptoola.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parouse (s), 200 drums linseed oil, Owen & Okell; 2 cases hardware, Abdool Cader Budrooddin.

Gateman, 175 c ses dan plants, D sabjee Shicajee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Palermo (s), 25 cases brandy, Bonneuville & Sibille.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
2,550	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 8½ lbs.	5 9 0
500	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 11 0
250	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 9 lbs.	6 10 0
700	,, White Jaconets	40 ,,	20 ,,	5 11 7
3,400	,, ,, Mulls (G.E.)	45 ,,	20 ,,	2 13 6

COTTON.

100	candies New Dhollera, ready		...	Rs. 264½
500	,, ,, Do. 15 days		...	,, 264½
50	,, ,, Do. ready		...	,, 264-66
50	,, ,, Do. ready		...	,, 264
25	,, ,, Do. ready		...	,, 264-64½
500	,, ,, Sawginned, ready		...	,, 284½
50	,, ,, Caranjo, ready		...	,, 270
25	,, ,, Do. ready		...	,, 267
75	,, ,, Do. ready		...	,, 267
50	,, ,, Vingoria, ready		...	,, 262
25	,, ,, Do. ready		...	,, 263
25	,, ,, Faizpore, ready		...	,, 275
10	,, ,, Hingunghaut, ready		...	,, 316
75	,, ,, Barsee, ready		...	,, 296-67
50	,, ,, Narind, ready		...	,, 245
200	,, ,, Veerumgaum, ready		...	,, 280-62½
100	,, ,, Karklee, ready		...	,, 280
90	,, ,, Veravul, ready		...	,, 210-35
50	,, ,, Jodia, ready		...	,, 250

YARNS.

3,600 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 40 ... As. 23½

METALS.

500 cwts. Spelter English ... Rs. 8 12

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—17TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 16th May, 10-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th May, 12 noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 16th May, 2-40 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 18 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th May, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time transit, 3 hours 4 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 17th May, 5-56 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 17th May, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 56 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 6	0 10
,, Galle	19 13	2 2
,, Kurrachee	0 76	0 1
,, Madras	4 19	0 2

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th May, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 16th May, 10-45 P.M.; Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 16th May, 2-40 P.M. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 17th May, 11-25 A.M.—Weather very cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 91.

MANGALORE, 17th May, 11-42 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 90.

TUTICORIN, 17th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south, moderate, thermometer 88, barometer 29-86.

CARWAR, 17th May, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind light westerly, thermometer 85, barometer 30-02.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 17.

Barnard, Lieutenant, 28th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 17.

Haig, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Kotree.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY COLONEL G. W. PATEY
Commanding at Poona.

Poona, 14th May 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Asst. Surg. Codrington, H. M.'s 68th Light Infy., for 10 days from the 16th inst., on station leave.

Lt. and Adjt. H. Hardiman, 83rd Foot, for 10 days, from the 20th inst., on station leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 15th May 1872.

Movements of Troops.—In continuation of G. O. C. No. 737 of 1871, it is notified for general information, that the Scinde, Punjaubaud Delhi Railway Company has declined to convey the relatives of native troops at reduced fares on the portion of the line open in Scinde.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment, with reference to G. G. O. No. 90 of 1872:—

12th Regt. N. I.—Capt. W. Scot, Adjt., to retain his appointment, dated 12th March 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

12th Regt. N. I.—Capt. C. M. Browne, Genl. List, to officiate as 2nd in Wing Subaltern.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence:—

15th Hussars.—Paymaster H. B. de Lasalle, to remain at Poorundhur from 12th May to 1st June 1872, on medical certificate.

R. H. A.—Lt. H. of Hooke [E. Batty. D. Brigade] from 9th to 18th May 1872, on private affairs.

2nd Foot.—A. John Ferguson, to England, per P. & O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

44th Foot.—Capt. R. R. O. Grady, to England, per P. & O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

6 th Foot (3rd Batn.)—Capt. A. Morris, to Murree, Punjab, from 1st June to 30th Sept. 1872, on private affairs.

Lt. G. Astell, to Murree, Punjab, from 1st June to 30th Sept. 1872, on private affairs.

63th Foot.—Lt. W. H. McMath, to Neilcherries, from 6th May 1872 for three months, on medical certificate, in extension.

Cadre 3rd European Regt.—Maj. Sir J. Louis, Bart., to remain on the sea coast, from 17th May to 15th June 1872, on medical certificate, in extension.

Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col. R. D. Hassard (21st N. I.) to remain at Mahableshwar and the Deccan, from 15th May to 18th June 1872, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

[*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 14.]

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their station:—

The unexpired portion of the fifteen months' leave to Europe granted to Mr. J. C. Winscom, Dy. Collr. in charge of Treasury, Coimbatore, in the 'Fort St. George Gazette' of the 28th March 1871, page 479, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. C. H. Pelly, Civil and Session Judge of Tranquebar, for one year to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

Capt. W. M. Fraser, Supt. of Police, Vizagapatam, preparatory leave of exceeding 30 days.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr. William Joseph H. LeFanu, to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Salem during the absence of Mr. Sharp on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. Frederick Hole, Asst. Supt. of Police, Malabar, to act as Supt. of Police in Vizagapatam during the absence of Capt. Fraser on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. Henry William Blair, Asst. Supt. of Police, to act as Supt. of Police in Cuddapah during the absence of Capt. Kilgour on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. W. M. Fraser, of the S. C., Supt. of Police, Vizagapatam, on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. H. Porteous, of the. S. C., on furlough on medical certificate, for two years.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, of the S. C., to act as Sub-Asst. Commsy.-Genl., 2nd class, during the employment of Capt. E. A. Bruce in the 1st class, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col. M. Chelmeley, of the Inf., on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lt. Spencer Richard Rawlinson, of H. M.'s 45th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn., 3rd Regt. L. I., is admitted to the Mad. S. C. with the benefit of his present rank, from the 17th Jan. 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Hony. Asst. Surg. James Hugh McCosky, Colonial Surgeon Labuan, is permitted at his own request to resign the Madras Medical Service, from the 1st Jan. 1872.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Head Quarters, Madras, 8th May 1872.

Major J. A. Ellis from genl. duty, Madras, to genl. duty, Bangalore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Madras Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col. G. Hearn, (Wing Officer 17th Madras N. I.,) to the Hills south of Deyrah, for six months from date of leaving Regiment, on private affairs.

Lt.-Col. T. Austin, (Offg. Wing Officer 15th Madras N. I.), to Mussoorie, from the 15th March to the 15th Sept. on medical certificate.

Capt. G. Godfrey, of the Genl. List, is re-appointed Adjt. of the 28th N. I., with effect from 23rd March 1872.

Capt. H. G. Puckle, from attached 21st N. I. to Qr.-Mr. 21st N. I., with effect from the, 15th May, vice Williams, who vacates.

Lt.-Col. J. T. Clarke, Wing Officer 33rd Regt. N. I., is removed from his appointment from this date, and will do general duty at Secunderabad.

Lt.-Col. J. M. Grant from general duty, Madras, to Offg Wing Officer 15th N. I., vice Austin on sick certificate, to join.

Major H. S. Robinson from general duty, Rangoon, to Offg. Wing Officer 37th N. I., to join the Wing at Moulmein.

Capt. E. L. Armstrong from Attached 38th N. I., to Offg. Qr. Mr. 24th N. I., to join.

Lt. W. H. McCausland from Attached 2nd L. C. to 2nd Squad. Subn 3rd L. C., vice Thompson, who vacates, to join.

The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Cannanore, 26th April 1872.—Capt. K. D. Murray, 28th Regt.

Secunderabad, 20th April 1872.—Lt. T. Greenaway, 24th Regt. N. I.; Lt. S. R. Rawlinson, 3rd Lt. I.; and L. R. G. Scobell, 18th Hussars.

Madras, 6th May 1872.—Asst. Surg. P. N. Mookerjee.

The undermentioned officers and others, have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Secunderabad, 1st April 1872.—Cant. C. Arnew, 15th Lancers; Lt. F. D. Welchman, 76th Foot; No 1123, Private Gilby, H. M.'s 76th Foot; and No. 1013, Corporal Mackay, 77th Foot.

Trichinopoly, 1st April 1872.—1st Class Asst. Apothy. T. G. Devine, Medl. Dept.

Cannanore, 20th April 1872.—Lt. C. A. Barker 89th Foot; Asst. Surg. A. Long, 89th Foot; Asst. Surg. H. Hyde, Civil Surg., Tellicherry; Schoolmaster J. Kavanagh, 89th Foot; Qr. Mr. Sergt. J. Greaves, 89th Foot; Lance Corporal Clarke, 89th Foot; and Private John Gosling, 89th Foot.

Bangalore, 20th April 1872.—Lt. M. E. Welch, 1st Batn. 21st Fusiliers; Lt. G. Henry, R. E.; Apothy. C. Smith, R. A.; Apothy. T. B. Pereira, Mysore Commission; Hospl. Serjt. T. Crith, of the Garrison Hospl.; Bombardier and Cellar maker, S. Woods, R. A.; and Private E. Tydeman, 18th Hussars.

Madras, 6th May 1872.—Lt. J. H. Spurgin, 2nd Batn. 21st Fusiliers.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg. Centre District, appointing Asst. Surg. H. D. Cook, M. B. to do duty under Asst. Surv. W. Macrae, M. B., of the 30th Regt. N. I., and on the departure of Major Corps to Kamptee, to proceed in medical charge of the same, on completion of that duty to rejoin the Dy. Inspr.-Genl's Dept., Mysore Division.

By the Officer Comdg. 22nd N. I., appointing Lt.-Col A. C. Philips, to officiate as Comdt., Major H. T. Stuart, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., and Wing Officer and Lt. and (Bt. Capt.) H. B. Shelly to officiate as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subn., vice Col. S. Mainwaring on furlough.

By the Officer Comdg. 23rd L. I., appointing Lt.-Col. C. C. Mason, to officiate as Comdt., Major H. H. Foord, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, and Capt. J. H. Gordon to officiate as Wing Officer, the latter Officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subn., vice Col. Greenaway on leave.

By the Officer Comdg. 6th N. I., appointing Capt. F. B. Boone, Offg. Adjt. in room of Capt. Byng proceeding on sick leave to England without prejudice to his duties as Wing Subaltern.

By the Officer Comdg. 31st L. I., appointing Lt.-Col. Buck, to officiate as Comdt, Major Smith to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, and Capt. J. B. Gahan, to officiate as Wing Officer, the latter Officer without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn., vice Col. Harkness on furlough, with effect from 28th April 1872.

By the Officer Commanding 37th Grenadiers, appointing Captain W. F. Wright, Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Captain Gunning on other duty.

Lt. H. P. Russell, 23rd Brig., to Madras, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col. A. J. Jones, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 4th N. I. from 22nd May 1872 or date of Col. Burton's return from privilege leave, Bangalore and Neilgherries for 4 months, private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Col. A. L. Steel, Comdt, 2nd N. I., from 1st to 30th May 1872, Bombay, preparatory to embarkation to Europe on furlough.

44th Foot.—Capt. R. K. O. Grady, from 28th April 1872 or date of departure, Bombay, to appear before a medical board

66th Foot.—Lt. W. H. McMath, in extension for 3 months, Neilgherries, s. c.

Medl. Dept.—Surg. J. Wilkins, M. D., 29th N. I., from 1st April 1872, or date of departure, Bangalore and Neilgherries, for six months, under the Regulations of 1854.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After. packet.
United Kingdom	May 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 23	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	June 1	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 7	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Decean, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 6½ o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, upto½ o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Post-age on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 to 1½ tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 to 4 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

STOPFORD—CHESTER—May 14th, at St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, by the Rev. H. H. Pace, William H. J. Stopford, Esq., Captain Bombay Cavalry, eldest son of the late Colonel J. Stopford, C.B., 64th Regiment, to Julia, eldest daughter of the late Granado Chester, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLMES—May 11th, at the Lazr Church Road, the wife of W. T. Holmes, Esq., Bank of Madras, of a son.

WINTERBOTHAM—May 12th, at Ootacamund, the wife of H. B. Winterbotham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LOCH—NORMAN—May 13th, at Calcutta, Captain Robert Gordon Loch, Erinpoora Irregular Force, to Mary Bethune, second daughter of Charles Goodyer Norman, Esq.

MCINTOSH—ROGERS—May 11th, at St. John's, Calcutta, by the Rev. Stephenson, William McIntosh, India Jute Company, Serampore, to Marion Rogers, relict of the late G. D. Rogers, Esq., Manager, Caledonian Dock (Howrah).

DEATHS.

CRANENBURGH—May 14th, at Calcutta, Walter Jeremiah, third son of the late F. M. Cranenburgh, Printer, aged 24 years, 11 months, and 8 days.

TODD—May 13th, at 83, Barrackpore, Charlotte Jane, second daughter of the late Captain F. Bowes Todd (11th N. I.)

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

BOMBAY may, we think, be congratulated on possessing, in Sir Philip Wodehouse, a Governor who says what he means and who is bent on doing his own work and seeing that other public servants in this Presidency do theirs. The prompt reduction, announced in Thursday's *Government Gazette*, of the export fee on cotton from three to two annas a bale shows a praiseworthy attention to business on the part of our new ruler; for we believe that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald received instructions from the Supreme Government to reduce the fee more than six months ago, but he did nothing in the matter and would have done nothing even if he had remained here six months longer. We are not, we trust, too sanguine now in looking forward to a further modification, if not a total repeal, of the Cotton Frauds Act. On another subject, of greater importance, the constitution of a Port Trust for Bombay, the Governor has this week expressed his views with a clearness for which we are grateful, though we may be unable to accept what he says as sound and satisfactory. A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon His Excellency last Tuesday to learn what action Sir Philip proposed to take with reference to the lately published correspondence on the completion and management of the foreshore properties of Bombay. It is well known to all who take an interest in the question of providing proper accommodation for the shipping trade of this port that Mr. Ormiston has prepared some admirable plans and a report comprising a series of elaborate answers to the searching "inquiries" of Colonel A. Fraser, which have convinced all who have seen them that the very best thing that can be done with the Elphinstone property is to complete the dock estate without delay. The Committee of the Chamber found Sir P. Wodehouse perfectly conversant with the bearings of the case, and were informed by him that, after a careful study of what had been proposed, he also had come to the conclusion that he ought to push on the Elphinstone dock works to completion as rapidly as possible. As we presume that the Governor would like to carry public opinion with him in support of this decision, we would suggest that Colonel Kennedy should be authorized to send to the newspapers copies of Mr. Ormiston's answers to Colonel Fraser's questions. These answers have already been communicated to the Chamber of Commerce; but on the one weak point of Mr. Ormiston's scheme, the channel from the docks to the anchorage which he proposes to keep open by dredging, many valuable opinions may be obtained from men who do not belong to the Chamber of Commerce but who know a great deal about the harbour of Bombay.

Nothing is to be gained by concealing the fact that the accuracy of Mr. Ormiston's opinion as to the trifling amount of silting up which goes on in the neighbourhood of the Elphinstone property is vehemently disputed by persons competent to form a judgment in this matter. Only the other day we were assured by a gentleman of high authority on such subjects that twenty years ago he could sail at low water a boat with a draught of six or eight feet up the harbour inside Cross Island where now at low water a man can walk dryshod. It is not, indeed, disputed that the closing up by the Sion causeway of the channel through which the tide used to pour in full volume from Bandora to scour twice a day the harb

knowing and estimating the Tibeto-Caucasia influence.

"Alluding to the various successive conquests of India, and the effect upon the mind and thoughts of the Indians produced by the contact with the outer world, the result of conquest, Mr. Hyde Clark proceeds to draw several practical conclusions, one of which is that it is absurd for us to lay much stress upon the fact of our being foreign conquerors of India, since that country has from the very earliest times been in the possession of successive races of conquerors. The Englishman who just lands has a better title than the Pathan and the Arab. The English as a nation have as good a title as the Parsees, scarcely older than themselves, or the Persians, whose last invasion took place when we had factories in India. We begin to count centuries with the Mahommedans. "Let us stand therefore on our own right to contribute to the advancement and progress of India, and to lead the way to this, as Providence has assigned to us the mission. The means by which we are to effect this we may gather in a great measure from the teachings of history—neither on the one hand to leave India untouched, as considering its institutions as something sacred and beyond reform; nor, on the other, to attempt to plant our own institutions bodily down among the people. The work to be sound, must be slowly and judiciously carried out, accepting in the main the institutions of ages, and allowing the natives of India to accept as they may be able to assimilate them to our own institutions. We must not unsettle but build up, beginning from the bottom with Municipal institutions, not attempting to cast India into one mould either of English or cosmopolitan workmanship, but allowing free scope for the development of each nationality and neglecting none."

The paper winds up with the proposition that the experience of history justifies the united action of England and India for their joint benefit, and as India advances gradually in the path of progress so shall we ourselves obtain greater proportion in the general advantage. "The world's destiny is not to go back but to go forward, and the hope of mankind is to profit by the universal welfare of all natives."

In the discussion which ensued on the reading of this learned paper, Mr. I. T. Prichard drew attention to the indications afforded by philological discourse to the existence of a great race holding almost universal sway in some very early epoch of the world's history, and pointed out the possible connection between the race speaking what Mr. Hyde Clarke had called the Tibito-Caucasian language, and the race of men who evinced such a marvellous aptitude and taste for sculpture and building. These people emerging from the cradle of civilization, the plains of Babylonia, where they raised the mighty buildings of those far-famed cities, Babylon and Nineveh, seem to have spread along the South of Asia, and to have left behind them wherever they went relics in the shape of enormous stone structures. We found them in the South of India, we found them in Ceylon, in Siam, in China, and further in America, often buried in the depths of unexplored forest. Yet the history of this race had passed away. Perhaps Mr. Hyde Clarke would favour the meeting with his views, whether this race of builders was the same as the Tibito-Caucasian language speaking races of universal empire. Turning to the more modern effect of language he (Mr. Prichard) thought that the peculiar value and characteristics of the Oordoo language had never yet been properly appreciated. The Oordoo language was a language everywhere spoken against, but he considered it a most wonderful language, admirably adapted as a medium for extending civilization and education. He was fully awake at the same time to the fact that the motive impulse in a nation is the awakening and the activity of thought, and that it was perfectly the case, as Mr. Hyde Clarke had said, that it was mainly by the means of the English language that English habits of thought could be introduced into a country like India. Yet he felt the advantage India enjoyed in the possession of a language like the Oordoo, which had a marvellous elasticity, for it might draw upon inexhaustible resources, the Sanscrit on the one side and the Arabic and Persian languages on the other, for any words it might require. The advantages afforded by the possession of such a language as this were so great that education ought to proceed by both instruments, English and Oordoo together. The great value of the Oordoo consisted in its elasticity and capacity for growth; other languages, as, for instance, Chinese, possessed very rich vocabularies, but there was wanting the power of growth and expansion which Oordoo enjoyed. Rich as the Chinese vocabulary was, the language was stereotyped as it were and fixed in an iron frame which prevented it from taking in fresh ideas by incorporating words from ever fresh sources. The origin of the Oordoo language was of course well known to all those present; but it was very curious to observe how this language had kept pace with the extension and advance of British territory. When he first went to India 24 years ago, Oordoo was scarcely spoken north of Kurnaul; now it was spoken in all the large cities in the Punjab. This matter of languages was of the last importance, for all would allow that the work England had to do in India was mainly educational, and to determine what language should be the medium of education was all-important. He thought the Association much indebted to Mr. Hyde Clarke for his able paper, and concluded by drawing attention to certain portions of it which he would more especially endorse. The discussion was continued by Mr. Hodson Pratt and Mr. George Browning, who dwelt upon the importance of introducing into India education in science and the fine arts, and by Syed Mahomed and Meeraa Khudadad Beg who regarded the subject from an Indian point of view; Syed Mahomed, alluding to the capacity of the natives of India for an official career, complained that obstacles were put in their way, the military profession, the one best suited to many of his countrymen, being absolutely denied to them. No Mahomedan gentleman could enter the army except under disadvantages which amounted to a practical prohibition. Again, the Civil Service was practically sealed against them, because they were forced to go to the expense of coming all the way to England before competing for the Civil Service. Khudadad Beg spoke of the adaptability of the Oordoo language to instruction in science, and argued in support of the views which he said were now known as those of the Oriental-ist as distinguished from the views of those who would subordinate everything to an English curriculum.

Mr. Hyde Clarke, in replying, pointed out what is very true, that the Turkish is a language very similar to the Oordoo; it is just as elastic, and has as many resources to draw upon, but, useful as it was, he could not admit that it would be capable of serving the same purpose as English. English was a language capable of adapting itself to the wants of any country, and agreeing with much that Mr. Prichard had said as to the great power of Oordoo, and the advantages of using it is a medium for education, he yet thought the English language the best means of extending English ideas and civilization in India.

In Parliament India has occupied very little attention during the week—indeed, I doubt if it has been so much as mentioned. At the last meeting of the Anthropological and Ethnological Institute the subject of India came upon the *tapis*, but I must leave what there may be to say about it till next time.

The other day Mr. Gaspar, a barrister, applied on his own behalf to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* commanding the Civil Service Commissioners to make enquiry whether he was incapable from ill health of proceeding to India. He had passed all the necessary tests as long ago as 1869 and had been medically examined; but he contended that the examination ought to have been confined to an enquiry whether he was subject to any disease which would interfere with the discharge of his duties. The Commissioners had exceeded their duties in the medical examination. A rule *nisi* was granted. He then applied for a *mandamus* directing the Commissioners to grant him a certificate of qualification. He had, he said, been passed by the joint medical board, but, after spending two years in a technical education and qualifying by passing the required tests, he was subjected to a second medical examination, the board this time reporting him physically unfit. The second rule was refused.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

(Special Report from Our Own Reporter.)

To day the examination of Mr. Harrison, the Controller General in the Financial Department of the Government of India, was resumed, the witness being assisted as before by Mr. Gay, the Deputy Controller General.

With regard to the item, "Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners and establishments £113,800" (under the head of administration charges in the accounts for 1870-71),

Mr. Harrison said—In 1856-57 the corresponding charge was £105,000. The expenditure under this head is incurred in Bengal, the N. W. P., the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay. In Oudh, where the charge was in 1856-57 £6,700 and in 1870-71 £6,400, the office of Financial Commissioner has lately been done away with. In Bengal the expenditure in 1856-57 exceeded £37,000 and now it is £29,000. There has been a reduction in the establishments and men, I think, in the number of members of the Board of Revenue. In the N. W. P. there is an increase from £17,800 to £71,500. The salary of the Secretary has been raised from £1,800 to £2,400. On the other hand, the pay of each of the members has been reduced from £4,500 to £4,200. The real increase is in the contingent expenditure. It is attributed chiefly to operations in the Settlement Department, village plans have been required on a large scale for the whole province. Official postage also accounts for part of the increase. In the Punjab there is an increase from £70,000 to £11,300. There has been since 1856-7 an addition of a secretary at £960 and assistant secretary at £720. In Madras there is an increase from £22,200 to £26,600; in Bombay from £13,800 to £18,700. In the latter case an increase to the extent of £1,400 is due to the appointment of assistants to the Revenue Commissioners. Then there is £1,500 for postage and £1,100 which really does not belong to Bombay, being paid to persons passing through Bombay from other provinces on their way to England. These, with an increase of £300 in travelling expenses of the Commissioners, I think cover the differences.

The Chairman—Why are the charges at Madras so much higher than at Bombay?—In Madras there is a Board of Revenue consisting of three members, while in Bombay there are two Revenue Commissioners who divide the duties between them, and though not considered a Board have their head quarters at the same station during a part of the year and act in concert in certain matters.

Then the system of individual administration is more economical than that of a Board?—That is so.

Examination continued—The charge on account of the Revenue Commissioners in Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Bengal, N. W. P., and the Punjab was in 1870-71 £209,600 and in 1856-57 was £165,900. In Oudh, where the office of the Commissioner has been abolished, the duties have been assigned partially to the Chief Commissioner, who is the head of the administration. In 1856-57 the expenditure in that province was £20,700; in 1870-71 £21,300, the difference being owing to postage. In the Central Provinces there has been an increase from £16,600 to £22,200. Formerly there were two Commissioners there; now there are four; but the four are paid on a lower scale than were the two. Each of the four has an establishment. This accounts for the increase. In British Burmah there has been a decrease from £16,200 to £14,600, there having been a reduction of, I think, £500 in the pay of the Commissioner of Pegu. In Bengal there has been an increase from £46,400 to £60,000. In the regulation districts of that province there are 8 Commissioners; and 3 in the non-regulation district where formerly there were only 2, a Commissioner of Behar having been appointed since 1856-57. The rest of the increase is chiefly due to the change in the mode of dividing the Commissioner's salary. Formerly part of it was put under the head, for instance, of police. There is also a sum of £3,000 for postage. In the N. W. P. there has been an increase from £27,800 to £37,700; in the Punjab an increase from £38,000 to £53,000. In the Punjab there were formerly 7 and now there are 10 Commissioners. The item "Officers of audit and account £133,440" is for every province but Oudh, the accounts for which are now in the hands of the Accountant General of the N. W. P. There has been an increase since 1856-7 from £99,600 to the amount just mentioned. The principal increase—namely, from £12,900 to £24,000—is under the head of "India." This is owing mainly to the centralization of accounts at Calcutta. Since 1856-7 arrangements have been made for bringing together the whole of the financial transactions of the Government in a central office in Calcutta. That is entirely new. In addition there have been very extensive alterations made in the method of conducting the business of this department in order to secure greater rapidity of record and audit of expenditure. In Bombay there has been an increase of £2,700, and in the Punjab the cost has doubled, there having been in 1856-7 a temporary make-shift arrangement in force in the Punjab. There has been a radical change in the constitution of the department. Salaries have already been decreased and prospectively still further decreased. There is only a Controller General with a salary of £2,400, where before there were several appointments, £3,600—£2,000, &c.—viz., Accountants General at Madras and Bombay, sub-treasurers at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several auditors at these places. There is a separate system of audit for the P. W. D. At present my department is not concerned in the detailed audit of expenditure in that department. We have simply to record the results. The P. W. D. audit department has local establishments in connection with each of the administrations. The charge in connection with the Currency Department is £53,334. This is a new item since 1856-7. The Currency Department has offices for the issue of currency notes at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Calicut, Vizagapatam, Bombay, Kurrachee, Nagpore, and Akolah. In connection with the Money Order Office there is a charge of £6,420. This office carries on similar operations to those of the money order department of the English Post Office, but it has no connection with the Post Office, having a more immediate connection with the Collector's Treasury. There is an item—also a new one—of £26,849 which represents payments to the Presidency Banks for keeping the Government accounts and managing the payment of interest on public loans. The corresponding expense in 1856-7 was £31,111, which was incurred in connection with the Government Treasuries that were kept up before the introduction of the present system.

Mr. Eastwick—Has there been any change lately in the duties transacted by these presidency banks for the Government, I mean since the failure of the Bank of Bombay?—No, except that the management of the Government treasury business at certain stations of the Bombay Presidency has been made over to the New Bank of Bombay, the old Bank never having conducted these duties except at the town of Bombay.

Is that a valuable transaction for the New Bank?—I apprehend not.

Does it imply the receipt of a large sum of money?—It does, but whatever money is received by the agencies of the Bank on this account is held on account of the Government, and involves no obvious profit or advantage to the Bank.

But in the event of the failure of the Bank would not the Government lose under this new arrangement?—I think so.

Is there any Government director of this New Bank of Bombay?—No.

Is there at Bengal?—There are three Government directors at Bengal and Madras.

Some further evidence was given in regard to "Minor Establishments," the charge for which was £2,12,397 in 1870-71 as against £99,529 in 1856-7. With regard to the charges under Law and Justice which had increased from £1,741,000 in 1856-7 to £2,996,000 in 1870-1—showing an increase of £1,255,000—Mr. Harrison divided them under the following heads:—cost of the civil and criminal courts of justice throughout the country £2,162,000 as against £1,458,000; expense of the gaols £7,27,000 against £2,83,000; cost of the registration department in 1870-71 £1,06,000, with no corresponding charge in the accounts for 1856-7. This registration department was established in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of 1861 which was somewhat modified by a more recent law. The registration of all documents affecting title to land—including all leases of land or houses for more than a year—was absolutely compulsory and provision was made for the voluntary registration of a large class of other instruments. Under the first of those heads came the salaries of the judges of the High Courts which had increased from £96,400 in 1856-7 to £1,49,600 in 1870-71. The charge for establishments in connection with these courts showed an increase of £14,600.

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—This renovating agents surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case, remarks: "After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, for debility I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists Druggists, and Storekeepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE DUKE'S DESPATCH—A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At the core of all the declamation against the Secretary of State for India's despatch on the Uncovenanted Service of India, lies a strong impression that the members of that service should protest against the principle enunciated in that document; and yet it seems pretty plain that in Bombay it is impossible to get together a body of men belonging to the Uncovenanted Service to meet and talk over the action to be taken in the matter. If whatever has been said is not to remain still-born, and if anything practical is to be done at all, there seems to be but one way of doing it to my mind, and that is for some person who feels that he is able to give suitable expression to the general sentiments of the service to prepare and publish the draft of a Memorial to the Duke of Argyll, respectfully and forcibly pointing out to him the consequences of the ukase which he has issued, in all their bearings, going of course further than the Government of India were able to press their arguments. Such a draft will go a great way towards fixing ideas; it may probably be accepted in its integrity by the gentlemen of the Uncovenanted Service here, and others who feel an interest in the subject, or perhaps a suggestion of amendment or modification may be thrown out which would improve the draft. Be that as it may, let such a step be once taken, and it will not be difficult to get that draft Memorial engrossed and copies left at well-known public places for signatures. My own idea is that your correspondent "Britannicus" (vide your issue of the 11th instant) is perfectly competent to frame such a Memorial as will suit the gravity of the case; there is a ring of ability in his letter which is rendered doubly effective by the evident fervour and enthusiasm which actuates its application. U. S.

BARODA INIQUITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter signed "Humanity," which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 13th instant, discloses a number of deaths amongst the friends of the late Gaekwar in jail, which were not known before. The circumstances connected with the death of Govindrao Naik, as described in that letter, are truly appalling, and call for a rigid inquiry. The minuteness with which the details are given, coupled with the corroboration therein, of the fact already so generally known in Bombay of the disagreement between Mulharao and his wife, leaves no doubt as to the accuracy of the statement; but as the man is now dead long since, and his body burnt and disposed of, no direct evidence of the hardships imposed upon the deceased can be forthcoming, and the satisfactory unveiling of the matter must rest therefore entirely on the tact and ingenuity of the new Resident, and it is hoped that Colonel Shortt will be found equal to the emergency. An enquiry amongst the Gaekwar's officials connected with the Hoozoor and Fouzdar establishments will, it is apprehended, not succeed. Each and every one of them will, in the interest of their master and of themselves, pervert facts, and do their best to mislead the Resident. In denying the commission of the atrocities, the Gaekwar and his officers urge want of motives on the part of His Highness to have recourse to such deeds, and, to those who are unacquainted with Baroda intrigues and the history of the imprisonment of Bhawoo Sindia and of the hardships imposed on him, such argumentative refutation might seem plausible; but to the knowing ones the motives are apparent, the incarceration of Bhawoo Sindia and of the Moonshee, and the spoliation of their properties, upon charges entirely fabricated, and so long as Colonel Barr was the Resident at Baroda Mulharrao felt no concern in the matter. But with the new Resident the case was different. It was very desirable that Colonel Shortt should not possess any knowledge of Bhawoo Sindia's grievances, and the accomplishment of this was the motive, of which the Prison Mortality was the issue. Again, it was apprehended that Bhawoo Sindia and the Moonshee would both recite to Colonel Shortt, at his first visit to the Baroda Jail, a tale of their undeserved suffering, exposing the injustice of their confinement, and the plunder of their properties and the appropriation of the same by Rahulkur; and the prevention of this, or, in other words, a desire that Colonel Shortt should not sympathise with the prisoners, or take action to obtain their release from the unjust confinement, or for the restoration of their property to them when released in due course, on the expiration of their term of imprisonment, was the motive owing to which the sudden death of Bhawoo Sindia, followed by that of the Moonshee, on the advent of the new Resident, was the sequel.

The administration of the late Gaekwar was not found fault with until Bhawoo Sindia's accession to power. During the early part of his reign Khunderao introduced a great many reforms. He surveyed the lands and inaugurated the system of levying the State revenue in coin at a fixed rate instead of in kind, as before. He established Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction which did not exist before, and made and published codes of laws and regulations, and although the illiterate men who were appointed to administer justice very frequently failed to afford redress, the result of an appeal to Khunderao in person was satisfactory. He did not permit any person, not even Bhawoo Sindia, to interfere in any case pending before him, and his acuteness always enabled him to unveil the truth. With Mulharrao the case is different; for a few days after his accession to power he behaved with propriety, but so soon as Bulvuntrao Rohulkur commenced to influence his conduct the administration of Mulharao fell into disrepute. Bulvuntrao directs the action of all the officers of the State, and the result of such an undue authority vested in a man of Bulvuntrao's stamp and character could not be otherwise than the mis-government which has followed.

Bhawoo Sindia's prestige made the latter part of Khunderao's reign odious, and although Mulharrao had had before him the glaring instance of the ridicule to which the late Gaekwar has reduced himself by the adoption of an illiterate low fellow like Bhawoo Sindia as a protégé, Mulharrao has made a similar mistake in the selection of Rohulkur as his parasite. Mulharao must, however, now see that he had had enough of Rohulkur. All Mulharao's disrepute and disgrace are to be attributed to Rohulkur and his sway over him, and if His Highness has any regard to self-respect, and desires undisturbed continuation of the Throne of Baroda to himself and to his descendants he will not delay sending Rohulkur back to Callian, and, as the Minister Gopalrao Myrall is incapacitated from protracted illness to attend to the duties of his post, appoint some intelligent person as the future Dewan, and bestow to the widows and other heirs of Bhawoo Sindia and of Moonshee Hubeebula all the property belonging to them, which was sequestrated on the occasion of their arrest, and which is mostly now in the possession and enjoyment of Rohulkur, as an amend for the injustice and injuries which Mulharao was induced to inflict on the deceased, during the infancy of his reign, on charges fabricated by persons having a personal grudge against Bhawoo Sindia for his cruelties towards them when in power. Mulharrao has a strong antagonist in the widow of the late Gaekwar, and unless Mulharrao adopts speedy measures to relieve himself of Bulvuntrao, the cause and origin of all Mulharrao's disrepute and troubles, and appoint a good Dewan (none of the persons holding office under the Durbar is eligible for the post, and capable of extricating Mulharrao from his present difficulties), he will soon have the humiliation of being forced by the British Government to send Rohulkur adrift and to accept a Dewan nominated by the Bombay Government, or something worse.

16th May. M.

A Quaker said to a gunner, "Friend, I counsel no bloodshed; but if it be thy design to hit the little man in the blue jacket, point thine engine three inches lower."

One of King James the First's chaplains, preaching before the Court on Whitehall, made use of the following quibbles in his discourse. Speaking of the depravity of the age, "almost all houses," he said, "were made ale-houses; that men made matrimony a matter of money; and placed their paradise in a pair of dice. Was it so in the days of Noah? Ah no."

An old washer-woman once would hang her clothes to dry on the railings of a church, and after repeated prohibitions from the church-warden, she at last came out with the following burst of eloquence:—"Lord bless ye, sir, ye wouldn't a go and take the bread out of my mouth, would ye? 'sides, sir, cleanliness comes next to godliness, parson says."

Philosophy.—A man who cheats in short measure is a measureless rogue. If in whiskey, then he is a rogue in spirit. If he gives a bad title to land, then he is a rogue in deed. If he give short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain. And if he cheats when he can, he is in deed, in spirit, in grain, a measureless scoundrel. If he cheats at all, he is a tall cheat.

A gentleman talking to a friend about the antiquity of his family, which he carried up to Noah, was told, that he was a mere upstart. "Ay!" said he, "I never pray?" "Why," replied the other, "when I was in Wales a pedigree of a particular family was shown to me; it filled above five large skins of parchment, and near to the middle of it was, a note in the margin, 'About this time the world was created.'"

An Intruder upon the Pope.—The *Giornale di Roma* relates a curious incident which occurred at the Vatican a few days back. A half-crazed lay schoolmaster, troubled with scruples of conscience, resolved to speak to the Pope in person, and, joining a deputation which was entering the palace, succeeded in passing the sentinel and attendants at the doors. He then concealed himself and stayed for the rest of the day and all night in his hiding-place, and early in the morning found means of introducing himself into the chamber of the Pope, who, on entering from a dressing-room, discovered the stranger on his knees in an attitude of supplication. His Holiness was greatly alarmed and pulled his bell with impatience until assistance came and rid him of the intruder. Pius IX. afterwards remained for two days in a state of indescribable agitation.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The great noise which the anonymous letters and leading articles regarding the death of Moonshee Habeeboola and Bhawoo Sindia, published in the several English and vernacular newspapers have made, and the strange speculations which that noise has caused among the several circles of the community at large, made me naturally curious to ascertain the real facts bearing upon the case, and I therefore recently came here for the purpose. I now communicate to you the result of the searching enquiry which I have made from persons of respectability, and who are known to possess most reliable information on State matters.

It appears that the story thus published to the world is far from being consistent with facts, and that it has been invented by interested and evilminded, as well as disappointed and restless, parties with whom the occasion of Bhawoo Sindia's death has been in accordance with the native saying that the time for a crow to light on the branch of a tree and the branch giving way has been simultaneous.

I find that Moonshee Habeeboola, instead of being killed, as falsely proclaimed to the world, is still alive, and enjoying good, sound health. His term of imprisonment is over, and will be released as soon as he furnishes the usual security as enjoined in the decision in his case. I am really lost in wonderment as to what earthly object the editors and anonymous correspondents of the several newspapers could have in view in thus cruelly killing Moonshee Habeeboola. It is in this extraordinary ratio that false colouring and shades have been deliberately given to the simple circumstances attending the natural death of the unfortunate Bhawoo Scindia, who has fallen a victim to an attack of fever of a very bad type, called here "Totia Tap," from which several persons have died in this city during the past fortnight. The frightful fever, however, was not allowed to carry away its victim without proper medical means being adopted for counteracting its baneful influence, but unfortunately for Bhawoo, and fortunately for false alarmists, all proved ineffectual.

With a view to fully ascertain the facts of the case, I mingled myself with all the classes of the people here. Not a word did I chance to hear from any one, nor the slightest suspicion entertained regarding the death of Bhawoo Sinda. All is quiet, and yet newspapers give out to the world alarming stories. Newspaper editors have a very responsible, important, and delicate part to play. It behoves them, therefore, that before allowing any information or reports to appear in their journals, they must, in the first instance, ascertain the amount of truth on which such such information or reports are based.

Somehow or other Baroda has fallen into bad odour of late, and it seems to have become a fashion with some of the English as well as native newspapers to believe in only every false rumour that reaches them regarding Baroda and give publicity thereto couched in figurative language. Some of the native newspapers would seem to have made it a rule to publish nothing but defamatory articles on Baroda. In some such cases the object of the writers is of an exceptional nature, I hope the English newspapers will do well to pause and consider before giving credence to such partial and interested articles and acting upon them.

By inserting these lines in your valuable paper you will, Sir, not only oblige me, but render a deal of service to the public who seem to have been carried away by false reports of alarmists and intriguing people who have, through bad motives, endeavoured, and are endeavouring, to throw dust in their eyes. More anon.—Yours truly,

A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

Baroda, 13th May.

***This letter is unauthenticated; but we think we ought not to refuse to publish it. "A F iend of Truth" is certainly not accurate in some of his statements, for several European gentlemen who know Baroda well ha e borne testimony to the excitement caused by Bhow Sindia's death.—Ed. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

Suicide.—Yesterday a Parsee, residing in Modykhana Street, Fort, committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

A Hindoo Temple at Kupperwunj.—The Shrawuk Hindoos of Kupperwunj have caused a temple to be erected there, which has cost them about a lac of rupees.

European Vagrants.—We learn that another batch of European vagrants are about to be deported by one of the steamers leaving for England via the Suez Canal.

The Late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.—We learn that nearly Rs. 5,000 have been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

A Salute of 13 guns was fired from the saluting battery at noon yesterday on the departure from the Presidency of Colonel Sir William Merewether, K.C.S.I. Commissioner in Sind.

The Fort Police Court Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of five rupees from the S. B. & C. I. Railway and the Bombay Club for this charity.

Commissioner of Police.—We hear that Mr. F. H. Souter, Commissioner of Police, will shortly proceed to Mahableshwar on a month's privilege leave, and that Mr. Vincent will act for him during his absence.

Jam of Lus Beyla.—We understand that the Jam of Lus Beyla, who is now a State prisoner, has expressed his desire that Government would send him to Poona or some other good locality, and not to Ahmednuggur.

A Native Vagrant.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Shavel Mothah, a vagrant, to four months' imprisonment, for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, &c., the property of one Gunnoo Rutton.

The Mombadavie Tank.—A correspondent complains of the dirty state of the water in the Mombadavie Tank. The tank in its present condition, is, he says, a public nuisance, and he asks the attention of the Health Officer to it.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a Hindoo named Lukhoo was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a silver watch and sundry other articles belonging to Raymon Meera.

Attempted Suicide.—On Thursday a Parsee named Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, residing at Girgaum, jumped into a well and afterwards stabbed himself with a knife, with the object of committing suicide. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Theft.—A Mussulman named Abdoola Sallay Mahomed, a suspicious character, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with stealing a silver ornament from Nimbaee, woman. He admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Mahadoo Kheroo, a labourer. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by the fracture of the thigh bone, the result of an accidental fall from a height.

Assault.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Buckajan Nusseeb and Waladee Murzook were charged with assaulting one Ali Ahmed Alli. Defendants were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15 each, or, in default, to suffer fourteen days' imprisonment.

Captain J. A. Brown, Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co., has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to masters and mates of merchant ships, vice Captain Blackmore, resigned. Lieutenant J. Brebner, late I. N., has been also appointed a member of the Board.

Overcrowding in Railway Carriages.—A correspondent of the *Suryodya* very strongly complains of the overcrowding in the third class carriages of the G. I. P. Railway. He says that often as many as 70 or 80 passengers are forcibly made to enter a carriage, in spite of the rule that no more than 50 persons should be put into one.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. this evening:—

March	Le Vieux Soldat ..... Bonniseau.
Scena & Airia (Op.)	J Masnadieri ..... Verdi.
Quadrille	Fantasia ..... Hertel.
Duet (Op.)	Oberto Conti di S. Bonifacio.. Verdi.
Valse Vocal	Il Sagao ..... Abt.
Galop	Earl of Chester ..... Koessl.

A Dishonest Porter.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Bhiva Gopal, a porter employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company, stationed at Byculla, was charged with stealing nine packages of jagree, or unrefined sugar, valued at Rs. 49, belonging to the company, being a portion of an invoice booked at Poona for conveyance to Ahmedabad. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—To-night these talented amateurs reproduce on the boards of the Victoria Theatre their popular play of "Khoorshed" in the Hindoostanee language. As the play speaks for itself, we need do no more than remind our readers of to-night's performance, which will be followed by a novel exhibition of "Flying and Singing Fairies." We trust the company will be rewarded for their efforts to amuse the public.

The State of Bhore.—A Marathi contemporary says that, after the demise of Nana Saheb, late Chief of Bhore, Government nominated one Karbharee and asked the widow of the late Chief to nominate another, and vested the management conjointly in these two nominees. It seems that the two Karbharees, instead of acting in harmony, have formed opposite factions and thwart each other. Their quarrels have increased the work of the Collector of Sattara, who is the Political Agent of this State.

Death from Drowning.—Dr. Hewlett, coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Dhobie Talao concerning the death of a Hindoo, aged about twenty years, named Heera Maljee. Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock a policeman was standing near the Fitzgerald Fountain when he heard a splash in the water of the Dhobie Talao Tank. He immediately procured drags and lowered them into the tank, but failed to find anything. Another policeman then dived in and took out the body of the deceased. The jury found that the boy met with his death by having been accidentally drowned in the Framjee Cowasjee Tank.

An Unsophisticated Thief.—A Marwaree lad about eighteen years of age, recently arrived in Bombay from Marwar, was living with his uncle, a broker, near Moombadevi. On Thursday morning while the uncle was asleep, the youngster could not resist the temptation of stealing from a box jewellery worth about Rs. 2,543, and went off to sell the same at a Marwaree's shop at Mazagon. He gave some ornaments to the Marwaree who went out and told the boy to sit in the shop till his return; but as the Marwaree did not return soon, the boy suspected something wrong and reported the matter to the police. On being questioned the boy admitted having stolen the ornaments from his uncle's house, and was at once taken into custody on a charge of theft.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. India, 882 tons, Captain G. Dodero, arrived yesterday from Genoa, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. W. A. East, Mr. Carlo Borzatelli, and 117 deck passengers.

The s.s. Kurrachee, Captain James Avern, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Haig, Mr. Scott, Mr. White, Mr. J. A. Byce, and twenty-six deck passengers.

The Dupuy de Lome.—Tidings have been received from Pondicherry regarding the Dupuy de Lome, which sailed from Madras to Bordeaux, via Pondicherry, on the 26th ultimo. She was one of the ships that put to sea from the latter place before the cyclone came on. On the 9th instant the captain wrote from Sadras. He had lost his fore-topmast, jib-boom and a few sails only, and was then repairing, and about to proceed to Pondicherry again. He had saved 29 natives from the barque Abraham of Trincomallee, and had seen several vessels more or less injured.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	May.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
8 1m	2 0	Saturday..... 18	1 52m	2 9
8 12 a	3 8		1 57 a	2 5
8 58 m	3 3	Sunday 19	2 39 m	4 1
8 50 a	4 3		2 51 a	3 1
9 42 m	4 9	Monday..... 20	3 16 m	5 5
9 30 a	4 8		3 38 a	3 7
10 23 m	5 11	Tuesday..... 21	3 52 m	6 8
10 8 a	5 0		4 20 a	3 10
11 5 a	5 9	Wednesday ... 22	4 29 m	7 10
10 44 a	5 5		5 2 a	4 1
11 58 m	7 5	Thursday 23	5 7 m	8 7
11 26 a	6		5 45 a	4 1
...	...	Friday 24	5 49 m	9 1
0 31 a	7 8		6 29 a	3 9

Moon-Full, 23rd, 3h, 54 m. a. m.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

WHIT SUNDAY—19TH MAY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Commun'on.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 139 and 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 131, 139 and 320. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Monday 20th, and Tuesday 21st, in Whitsun Week at 7 A.M. Celebration of Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon. Hymns 127 and 130.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 131, 139 and 275. The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration) and Sermon. Hymns 129 and 139.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 130, 131 and 139.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 129 and 131.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Psalms, Helmore, Magnificat, Mornington in E., Nunc Dimittis, Monk No. 1.; Hymns 129, 130 and Faber's "O Paradise!"
The offertory as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 30, 1-5, (Tune, St. Stephen—No. 156.)
Psalm 119, 9-14, (Tune, Tallis—No. 170.)
Hymn 91, (Tune, St. Peter—No. 155.)
Anthem—"Thou will keep him in perfect peace."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 98, 1-4, (Tune, St. Ann—No. 139.)
Hymn 62, (Tune, Bucer—No. 192.)
Paraphrase 63, (Tune, Warwick)—No. 174.)
Authem—"Lord for thy tender mercies' sake."

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

IN HARBOUR.

Divine Service on Sunday, on Board H. M. Auckland in Bombay Harbour at 11 A.M.
Divine Service at Parell at 6 P.M., Bombay time.

THE NEW VIADUCT ON THE TAPTEE NEAR BHOSAWUL.

On Monday the last pair of 150 ft. span girders were successfully lifted and fixed in the presence of Mr. Edward Dangerfield, District Resident Engineer, Mr. Ward, and a party of other engineers. This viaduct may therefore be considered as almost completed. Two or three weeks will see it ready for opening fully a month within the contract date of completion.

The viaduct consists of thirty-three spans of Warren's girders, carried by cylinders of boiler plate rivetted together in tiers of about six feet in height, each tier formed of eight segments strengthened by inner and outer joint plates and internal vertical joint stripe of strong T-section running from top to bottom: the cylinders so formed being filled with cement concrete to within five feet of their tops. The five feet at the top is set with ashlar, upon which the bed girders are fixed by holding down bolts. There are in all 68 of these cylinders disposed in two rows, some of them 80 feet high and of varying diameters, diminishing by offsets from 10 feet at the bottom to 8 feet at the top, one row carrying the up road and the other intended for the down. This is the first instance upon this side of India of this method of construction having been adopted, and the extraordinary rapidity with which the bridge has been erected speaks greatly in its favour where rapidity of execution is essential.

The work has been only twelve months in hand from the time of founding the first cylinder to the lifting of the last girder, which reflects great cred

to place on record. It had always been understood hitherto that, when the Budget was sanctioned, the Commissioner had the power to re-distribute the grants within certain limits, a power which was held by Government and by various grades of officers even down to Collectors within certain limits. It was a power without which, in a department like this with an officer holding the great executive power they knew the Commissioner did by law possess, they could hardly get one. But there appeared to be nothing on record on the point, and as they had now come to days of great financial strictness, it was well that some motion should be passed, and he would simply propose a resolution to that effect. As an instance in point, he might state that some time ago the Bench voted Rs. 16,000 for these sidings at Bandora and Rs. 4,000 for a sweeping station at Grant Road. Well, when he came to go into the figures he found that the original estimates were susceptible of modification, and eventually the item of Rs. 16,000 was reduced to Rs. 10,000—the Railway Company being good enough undertake, certain matters that at first he had supposed the Bench would have to pay for. On the other hand, when they discussed the Grant Road sweeping siding, they found it would be necessary for the sake of safety to do the work in a different way and at an increased cost. Now, he should feel quite justified in taking the money from the grant and appropriating to the other, but at the same time he should not feel justified in appropriating a saving on one head, as the Health Department, for instance, and devoting it to the making of roads, for his own establishment, or to any charge of a separate character.

The motion was seconded and passed as follows :—Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Sleater,—That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised as hitherto to make reappropriations of funds within the same Budget heads without reference to the Bench.

THE ANNUAL REPORT AND BUDGET.

Mr. Hope said the Controller further requested him to bring to notice that the expense of printing the Commissioner's Annual Report and Budget had never hitherto been separately shown in the Budget accounts. That was not a point which he (the Commissioner) had gone into, but at any rate it did not appear in the amount for the printing of the Commissioner's office or in that for the Clerk of the Peace's establishment. Of course the amount might be paid out of the grant for "Discretional contingencies," but it was better that the cost should be provided out of a separate grant, and he would move that an additional Rs. 1,200 be allowed for the printing of the report and budget. He should hope that, under the very reasonable rates at which their printing was now done, the annual report would not cost anything like Rs. 1,000, but it might.

Dr. Blaney complained of the very bulky and unwieldy size of these annual reports, and suggested that a smaller size would be much more convenient. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hope said he quite sympathised with Dr. Blaney, but he was sorry to say his suggestion could not be carried out this year; because nearly the whole report was now in type and would be in the hands of the public before he (Mr. Hope) left. The variety in the size of the documents printed for the use of the Bench was most annoying. For instance, the Drainage reports were always changing in size as Mr. Ormiston pointed out the other day. Captain Talloch's report on the dams published last July was a small octavo, while the others were foolscap, &c.

It was then proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by the Municipal Commissioner, and carried—"That an additional sum of Rs. 1,200 for the cost of printing the Budget and Municipal Commissioner's annual report and similar documents be sanctioned, and that all municipal printed publications be on foolscap size paper, if possible."

The chairman said all proceedings of the Budget meeting were now disposed of, and the budget meeting was, therefore, dissolved.

THE *INDIAN STATESMAN'S* "PARADISE."

THE *Indian Statesman* urges, and is never tired of urging, that we should at a vast expense make a larger water-supply, dam up more mountain gorges, and make Bombay a green garden of groves and pleasaunces wherein shall splash many fountains, and where shall be heard the quiet tune of hidden brooks. But I cannot accept the *Statesman's* statement that this is a "parched up desert." I have seen many cities, but never a city so green, and I further believe that if, as is eloquently repeated, additional vegetation is to be the chief result of this measure, we may add to the stupidity of the inhabitants, and their quite preposterous objection to being heavily taxed, very serious doubts as to its effect on the public health. Our roads are yearly becoming more densely overshadowed by trees, for whose irrigation our present resources seem ample. I can imagine that on the stone bald brows of the Deccan *Plateaus*, where hardly is the dry babool coaxed to flourish, this lavish running-water, gurgling-brooklet business, would have its merits; but here, where we count our rainfall in yards, where wells abound, where sea-dews are heavy, and where our vegetation is already more vigorous than our virtue, and greener than even our collective intelligences, it seems to me that its introduction would be a mistake. Typhoid fever has of late years assumed a regularity of type formerly unknown to the medical men of Bombay, many of whom would like to go about with the woodman's axe. Dense masses of tropical foliage have a tendency in their damp to exhale malaria. I admire that beauty, I much distrust a measure that would make our already damp soil any moister, or assimilate it to that of Jamaica or Ceylon.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

On the same subject the *Indian Daily News* says:—"The *Indian Statesman* asserts that Bombay only wants an unlimited supply of pure water to become, within a few years, the most pleasant and attractive place in the world! The *Statesman* is given occasionally to a little tall talk—but it is impossible to suppose that the writer means here what he says."

THE LIGHT-SHIP BOMBAY.

THE *Pioneer's* Bombay correspondent says:—

"One of the events of the week is the launch of a new light-ship for the harbour. This vessel has been built in the Government dockyard under the superintendence of Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia, a descendant of the skilful Parsee ship-builder, who built several of the best vessels of the old Bombay Marine, and who once carved on the beams of one them—"This ship was built by a damned nigger." At least the legend says so, and if it proves nothing else, it shows that people used strong language in the old Bombay Marine. The new light-ship is a very strong tub, and she is to cost the Harbour Board £15,000, which is a large sum. Miss Reid, the daughter of the Commissioner of Customs and Chairman of the Board, christened the sturdy boat the Bombay; and if anybody hears of that name again in connection with her till that distant day when she will be sold for old timber, I shall be much astonished."

Surely some enquiry ought to be made into the cost of this ship. It is only a vessel of 200 tons, and yet its cost comes to upward of a lakh and a half of rupees or between £75 and £80 per ton, whilst the finest P. and O. ships, fitted with first class machinery and most expensive appointments, cost no more than £35 per ton.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A ROAD FROM TINNEVELLY TO STREEVIGUNTUM.—The Madras Government have sanctioned two revised estimates amounting to Rs. 65,500 for constructing a road from Tinnevelly to Streevigunturn and repairing the road from Nallur to Coilpatam.

VISIT OF THE VICEROY TO THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Yesterday morning, the 14th instant, His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, visited the House of Industry in Amherst Street a little after six o'clock. He inspected the buildings, works, and different offices, and promised to do something for the benefit of several old discharged soldiers, whom adverse circumstances had forced to become inmates of this charitable institution.—*Englishman.*

SIR MADAVA ROW has retired at last, for which gracious act of condescension the Maharajah of Travancore has granted him a pension of Rs. 12,000 per annum. Half Travancore will call this liberal payment for the removal of an obstacle; whilst the other half will avow that the sum would have been better expended towards the object of retaining in his old seat of power the matchless Sir Gammon Row.—*Madras Times.*

SECUNDRABAD.—A Secundrabad correspondent writes as follows on the 9th instant to the *Madras Times*:—Colonel O'Donoghue, of the 76th E. I. Regiment, died yesterday at Trimulgherry. He had been ailing for a long time, and for the past two months was unable to do duty. A man of the 16th Lancers died also on the same day from the effects of the sun. The stroke was so sudden and sharp that the poor man was dead before medical aid could be rendered. We have piping times of it here now. The mercury stands as high as 103° in the shade. The hot winds have set in at last, and their depressing effects are felt up to midnight. The early mornings are however still enjoyable, and we can take our constitutional with pleasure.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS BY RAIL.—At the request of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Government have directed that the Consulting Engineer for Railways will request the agents of the several railways in this presidency to issue the necessary instructions for the adoption of the new rules which have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the transport of troops by rail.—*Madras Athenæum.*

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.—To obviate frequent applications from pensioners to be exempted, under section 82 of the Civil Pension Code, from the necessity of appearing in person before the disbursing officer at the time of taking payment, and with the view of indicating more clearly the grade of pensioners who are entitled to that privilege, the Government have resolved to declare that all persons in receipt of pensions of Rs. 50 per mensem and upwards may claim to be identified by the disbursing officer at his own house instead of being made to appear at his public office. This, however, is not intended to exclude all other respectable pensioners from the enjoyment of the privilege, if, in the opinion of the disbursing officer, it may properly be extended to any pensioners drawing less than Rs. 50 per mensem.—*Ibid.*

CANIT be true that in Lower Bengal the Mahomedans are the working bees and the Hindoos the drones? An Inspector of Schools thinks so, and the Census Officer has been called upon by the Bengal Government to verify the statement.—*Pioneer.*

NATIVE WOMEN AS MIDWIVES.—The question of training native women as midwives is engaging the attention of the Government of British Burmah. We remember that the opinions of the leading medical authorities in Bengal were almost unanimously unfavourable to the experiment when introduced into that presidency, and if we are not much mistaken the results of the experiments instituted have justified their apprehensions. However Burmese *dhyes* may prove more tractable than those of Hindustan.—*Ibid.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF SOPHYGUNJ.—On the 7th instant, about half-past 12 in the day, a serious fire broke out in Sophygunj, Humeerpore. As there was a strong gale blowing at the time, it was feared that the greater portion of the town would be destroyed. Well backed up by the police and some of his own subordinates, however, the magistrate, by dint of pulling down houses in advance of the two great masses of flame which swept rapidly on, succeeded in checking the course of the fire. Then a house some way further down was seen to be on fire, and it was thought for the moment that all previous efforts had been in vain: this, however, was rapidly put out. Humeerpore has had a marvellous escape; but the damage done is very considerable. Almost all Sophygunj bazaar has been burnt, and a great many houses to the west of it. The natives say that this is the fourth or fifth fire which has commenced in the same house.—*Ibid.*

THE COFFEE CROP IN THE WYNAAD.—A correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing from Tarrioot on the 4th inst., says:—There was a general cry for rain by the planters here. The weather was grilling up to the 17th ultimo, from which day afternoon up to 3rd instant we have had occasional passing heavy showers accompanied with strong wind, thunder, and lightning; this enabled the trees to bare heavy crops, although they suffered from fungus previously. The blossoms flowered on the 29th and 30th ultimo, and set with great success by the 2nd instant. From the 17th ultimo up to date, we have had 14½ inches of rain by Tarrioot side. No one is able to estimate the crop unless the second and third blossoms are set in. The wind has taken its change from N.E. to S.W. The mornings and evenings are cooler, at noon the heat is moderate, and there is every probability of the S. W. monsoon setting and favouring us with our usual showers.

GREEN VERSUS GREEN.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Sloan, instructed by Mr. Cowdell, made an application in the High Court, before the Hon. Mr Justice Kernan, on behalf of Mrs. Green, the petitioner in the above suit, for an increase of alimony *pendente lite*. Mr. Johnstone, instructed by Mr. Grant, appeared for Mr. Green, the respondent, and applied for an adjournment on the ground that the respondent had not had sufficient time to come down to oppose the application. The adjournment was granted, and the application again came on for disposal to-day before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan. Mr. Johnstone said that he was prepared to produce Mr. Green, but he read a letter from Messrs. Prichard and Barclay to the respondent's attorney in which an offer to pay Rs. 100 alimony was accepted by the petitioner Mrs. Green. Mr. Sloan said that he was instructed to accept the offer of Rs. 100. But as Mrs. Green had not received a single rupee from Mr. Green since April last, the offer could only be accepted in case all the arrears and costs were paid up. His Lordship observed that, if the order were made, it would include the arrears and costs. Mr. Sloan wished the order to state that the increase was to be from the time the sum of Rs. 50 was ordered to be paid. Mr. Johnstone objected to this, and contended that the increase could only date from the time when the application for the increase for alimony was made. Mr. Sloan here objected to Mr. Johnstone being heard at all in the matter, as no petition opposing the petition for increase of alimony had been filed by the respondent. Mr. Johnstone submitted that a petition had been put in, and that in it the respondent stated that he made only Rs. 800 a month. Mr. Sloan argued that the mere filing of the petition was not sufficient. Under the rules of the Court, it was also necessary that it should have been served on the opposite party. There had been no service. His Lordship considered that these points had been waived by Mr. Sloan, as the proper time for him to have taken these objections was when Mr. Johnstone appeared for the respondent on the first occasion. His Lordship held that the increase of alimony must be from the date of the first order for Rs. 50 which was made without prejudice to any application for an increase; and accordingly made an order increasing the alimony *pendente lite* from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month, commencing from the date from which the sum of Rs. 50 was ordered to be paid.—*Madras Times.*

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

AT the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Friday, Alexander Gonsalves pleaded "guilty" to an indictment charging him on the first count with having, on the 16th April last, kidnapped and seduced one Ellen Henrietta Rodrigues, a minor under the age of sixteen, out of the keeping of the lawful guardianship of Matilda Peters, her mother, without the consent of the said Matilda Peters, and thereby the said Alexander Gonsalves committed an offence and became punishable under section 366 of the Indian Penal Code. A second count charged the said Alexander Gonsalves with having taken away the said Ellen Henrietta Rodrigues out of the keeping of the said Matilda Peters, her mother and lawful guardian, without the consent of the said Matilda Peters, and thereby committed an offence, and became punishable under section 363 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prisoner said, "I am guilty of the offence, but I am willing to marry the girl." His Lordship ordered the prisoner to be kept back till the rising of the Court, when he would pass sentence. The prisoner was accordingly put back. About an hour afterwards Matilda Peters submitted a petition, begging of the Court to let the prisoner go and not pass sentence on him, as she was willing to give her daughter in marriage to him.

His Lordship sent for Matilda Peters, the petitioner, and questioned her in the following manner:—

The Judge—Have you sent a petition to this Court?

Petitioner—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge—Are you willing to give your daughter in marriage to the prisoner?

Petitioner—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge—What is the prisoner?

Petitioner—A copy-holder.

The Judge (to Ellen H. Rodrigues)—Are you willing to marry the prisoner?

Ellen H. Rodrigues—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge—You have no objection to marry the prisoner?

Ellen H. Rodrigues—None in the least.

The Judge (to the Prisoner)—Are you willing to marry the girl Ellen Henrietta Rodrigues?

Prisoner—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge—Are you a married man?

The Prisoner—No, my Lord.

The Judge—Were you ever married?

Prisoner—No, my Lord.

His Lordship reserved sentence, and enlarged the prisoner on bail in the sum of Rs. 500 to appear at the next Sessions, when sentence would be passed on him; in the interim giving him time to marry the girl Ellen Henrietta Rodrigues.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Landholders' Association presented an address to Lord Northbrook on the 9th inst. His Excellency said, in reply, that he was much obliged for the welcome that had been given him in the address, and that it would at all times be his object to give every proper encouragement to the important industries represented by the Landholders' and Commercial Association. He was aware that a few years ago serious differences existed between the Europeans engaged in some of those industries and a large portion of the native population, which had led to much injury and loss to both sides, and he was glad to think that he had come to the country at a time when no such quarrels existed, but when that peacefulness and good feeling prevailed which was absolutely essential to the well-being of all concerned in business in the Mofussil. With regard to the particular bill (refered to in the address) under consideration of the Council, he could only now say that it should in due time have his careful consideration. Upon his return from Simla, he hoped that he might be able to find time to visit some of the manufactories, &c., and make himself acquainted with the modes in which the enterprises in which the members of the Association are engaged are carried on.

HOOK'S CATCHES.—"Do you know who built this bridge?" said a person to Hook. "No," replied Hook, "but if you go over you'll be tolled." Theodore Hook dined with Hatchett, one day. "I am sorry," said he, "to say that you will not get to-day such a dinner as our friend Tom Moore gave us." "Never mind," replied Hook, "from a Hatchett we can't expect more than a chop."

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

(*Money Market Review*, April 20.)

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern—Mr. Andrew Cassels in the chair. The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. Wm. Charles Mullins, the secretary.

The report of the directors, which was taken as read, was as follows:—

"The directors have to present to the shareholders the general balance sheet of the bank for the year ended 31st December last, exhibiting a net profit of £30,247 2s. 2d. The deficiency which stood in the accounts at the close of 1870, viz., £59,022 9s. 11d., has therefore been reduced to £28,775 7s. 9d., which sum remains to be met by future profits and precludes the directors from recommending the payment of a dividend. The unforeseen disturbance of the money markets and exchanges last autumn, which arose out of the financial arrangements of the French and German Governments, affected unfavourably the bank's earnings during the second half of the year. After careful examination, the directors can with confidence state that the assets of the bank are thoroughly sound, and they are enabled to add that the information furnished by the different agencies up to recent dates shows that the business is now steadily progressing, and has been of a very satisfactory character from the commencement of the present year. Since the last general meeting the directors have had to deplore the death of their colleague, Mr. James Fraser, who had given unremitting attention to the bank's interests during a long series of years. Mr. Frederick William Heilgers, of Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers, and Co., of London and Calcutta, and Mr. William Paterson, of Messrs. W. W. Ker and Co., of London, and of Messrs. Paterson, Simons, and Co., of Singapore, have consented to join the board. Their election must, however, be deferred until the time required by the deed of settlement for perfecting their qualification shall have elapsed. The directors congratulate the shareholders on this accession to the board of gentlemen who, from their extensive connexions, and long practical knowledge of Eastern business, will be able to render valuable service to the bank. The provisional election of Mr. Ludwig Wiese, already approved of by the shareholders, now requires formal confirmation. Mr. Thomas Lancaster and Mr. Joseph Robert Morrison retire by rotation, and, being eligible, present themselves for re-election. The auditors—Mr. Jonathan Thorp and Mr. Owen Lewis—again offer their services."

The Chairman moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted. He said he heartily wished that, on this the first occasion of his having the honour to address them as chairman, it had been his good fortune to lay before them a more thoroughly satisfactory statement of the result of the operations of the bank during the twelve month sending the 31st of December last; but it must be confessed that, during the last half of the year business went somewhat crosely with the bank. The sudden rise in the exchanges and discounts in the autumn told unfavourably upon the bank's interests, for, in consequence of it, all the forward purchases of bills which the agents in India had made—and, unfortunately, they were upon a somewhat larger scale than usual—resulted in loss. Not that he wished to be understood as throwing anything like blame upon the agents in India in saying that, for the disturbance in the money market was not foreseen in this country any more than it was in the East, and did not arise out of business complications, but through the action of a military Government on the Continent, after the conclusion of a great war. Again, the action of the Bank of England in maintaining the bank rate at 5 per cent. for six weeks told unfavourably upon the interests of the bank; for, during those six weeks, the directors had to hold, at the call of the acceptors, a large amount of bills secured by shipping documents, which had been purchased at a time when no such rate was anticipated. Accordingly, the year was closed with a deficit of £28,775; but, if the result of the year's work were somewhat disappointing, he would remind the shareholders of one at least of the difficulties which the bank had had to contend with. A year or so ago, the £20 shares were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 11½ to 12¼. Of course such a depreciation in the value of the property meant, to a certain extent, impaired credit, and the bank might be said to have competed, in consequence, on unequal terms, with other leading institutions. He was happy to say, however, that this state of things had passed away. Early in January last the different agents in India and China were desired to balance their books at the end of March, and to telegraph the results to the head office. The directors had thereby received information which enable him to state that, as closely as could be calculated, without having actual accounts before them, the net profits of the first three months of this year amounted to £23,152. Deducting this sum from the deficit of £28,775, there was left only £5,623 unprovided for. He also had the satisfaction of stating that the directors had good reason to believe that in the course of the coming month, a sum of £5,000 would be paid, which had been written off a year ago as a bad debt. It was, therefore, scarcely saying too much to state that the actual deficiency of £59,000, which stared them in the face when they last met, had been virtually recovered, or nearly so. He stated these things as matters of fact, and could equally, as a matter of fact, add that there was no impending loss, and no open account, which caus d the directors any anxiety, and there was no reason whatever why the bank should not prosper. He might state that the directors had carefully examined all the assets of the bank, and were satisfied of their thoroughly sound character. Its credit was everywhere improving, and its business steadily increasing. Such, in the plainest English he could speak, was the present position of the bank; and he trusted it was such as would warrant the directors in hoping for cordial support and encouragement at the hands of the shareholders. (Cheers.) The directors were well aware that the suspension of a dividend for two years was a great inconvenience to many of the shareholders, and it had been a matter of deepest regret to the board; but he hoped that that state of affairs was now rapidly coming to an end. He would now turn from the accounts of the bank to matters relating to the board. One of its oldest members had been taken away by death within the last few months. For many years past Mr. Fraser had given unremitting attention to the affairs of the bank, and had won the respect and regard of his colleagues and every officer of the institution, and the directors sincerely regretted his death. Mr. Ludwig Wiese had acted as a director for the last twelve months, and was now eligible for formal election at the hands of the shareholders; and he would only venture to say, in Mr. Wiese's presence, that it would be difficult to find a more efficient man of business for the office. (Hear, hear.) It would be seen by the report that Mr. Fred. Wm. Heilgers (of Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers, and Co., of London and Calcutta,) and Mr. William Paterson (of Messrs. W. W. Ker and Co., of London, and of Messrs. Paterson, Simons, and Co., of Singapore,) had consented to join the board, but their formal election by the shareholders must be deferred until each had the necessary number of shares for six months. Trade between the Continent and the East was daily assuming such large proportions that the practical acquaintance with it, and with the foreign firms engaged in it, which was possessed by Messrs. Wiese and Heilgers rendered their counsel and assistance most valuable to the bank. Mr. Paterson, too, brought great knowledge of the trade of the Straits and of China, which would be particularly valuable since they had lost Mr Fraser. Mr. Thomas Lancaster and Mr. Joseph Robert Morrison retire by rotation and present themselves for re-election. Both of these gentlemen were well known to the shareholders as having been connected with the bank, and having taken the deepest interest in its welfare for many years back. Before he sat down he was anxious to give expression to the high opinion which the directors entertained of the great ability and incessant vigilance of the manager, Mr. Gwyther, and the intelligence and zeal of every officer of the bank. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the Chairman formally moved the approval and adoption of the report and accounts, and said he should be happy to answer any question which any shareholder might wish to put.

Mr. John Jones seconded the resolution, and in doing so stated that he cordially endorsed the remarks of the Chairman.

Mr. Huggins said he had heard with great satisfaction the *addendum* (if he might so call it) to the report, relative to the profits for the first three months of the present year. He presumed that from this moment the shareholders might consider themselves on *terra firma*, which had not been the case for the past two years, or indeed for a longer time. It was a source of the highest possible satisfaction to himself, and very many other shareholders, to feel that they had to thank the chairman and his co-directors for the present improved state of things. He might also express the satisfaction which he himself, and many other shareholders, felt that the board had added to their number two gentlemen of so much experience and ability as those named by the chairman, both of whom eminently possessed the qualifications necessary to conduct successfully a business of this description. When the question of the re-election of the retiring directors came forward, he should move that one of the vacancies be not filled up, and he would then state the reasons why he moved such a resolution; he would now merely add that he thought they ought to have gentlemen on the board who were intimately acquainted with Eastern banking business, and were connected with the East, and would be able to influence favourably the business of the bank.

Mr. Alex. Morrison said he considered it would be a misfortune to the bank if the gentlemen nominated for re-election were not re-elected. The old directors had served a long apprentice ship, and were thoroughly acquainted with the business of the bank, and had rendered great services to it, and there were no gentlemen more deserving the confidence of the shareholders and public generally than the two who now offered themselves for re-election, and no doubt they would both be re-elected.

Mr. Morphett drew attention to the fact that only the net profits were given in the accounts, and expressed a wish that in future the gross profits should be given, so that the shareholders might see what the expenses were. Of course, he had the fullest confidence that the expenses were carefully looked after by the board, but he thought the shareholders generally would like to see the gross profits given.

Capt. Garratt said he agreed with the suggestion of Mr. Morphett.

The Chairman said there could be no possible objection to giving the details required in future accounts. The constant endeavour of the directors had been to keep down the expenses as much as possible consistently with retaining a thoroughly efficient staff, but he would never go to sea in an undermanned ship, and would have nothing to do with a business which was not efficiently and properly conducted. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution for the adoption of the report was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved that the election of Mr. Ludwig Wiese to a seat at the board be confirmed.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Macnaughtan, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the next business was the re-election of the retiring directors. He moved that Mr. Thomas Lancaster, one of the gentlemen retiring, be re elected a director.

Mr. W. Macnaughtan seconded the resolution.

Mr. Coles asked whether both the gentlemen who had retired were conversant with Indian business.

The Chairman said that Mr. Lancaster had resided many years in India, and had been largely engaged in the Bombay trade. Mr. Morrison had been at the board for a great number of years, in fact, from the commencement of the bank, and could not but have acquired a knowledge of Indian affairs by the business thereby constantly brought under his notice.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously, and Mr. Lancaster briefly acknowledged his re-election.

The Chairman then moved the re-election of Mr. J. R. Morrison to a seat at the board.

Mr. W. Macnaughtan seconded the resolution.

Mr. Huggins moved, as an amendment, that the vacancy caused by Mr. Morrison's retirement be not filled up by this meeting. His only object in moving the amendment was to promote the interests of the bank. Personally, he had no feeling whatever against Mr. Morrison, but he believed that Mr. Morrison was in no way connected with Indian business, and therefore, in conjunction with many other shareholders, he thought it would be to the interest of the bank if Mr. Morrison were to retire, and create a vacancy, which could be filled up by the election afterwards of some gentleman engaged in, and intimately acquainted with, Indian business. His only object was to promote the welfare of the bank.

Mr. Hugh Oxenham seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. R. Morrison said he felt himself in a somewhat delicate and painful position, for this was the first time in his life he had been called upon to say anything in his own defence; but, after allowing his name to be inserted in the report as presenting himself for re-election, he should be acting an unmanly part, and should be untrue to himself, if he now gave way. He might inform the shareholders that he was one of the founders of the bank, and from the day of its commencement to the present time he had, in his capacity of director, worked hard and done his utmost to promote the welfare of the bank. (Hear, hear.) He had never been instrumental in making losses, and his loyalty to the bank was beyond question; he certainly thought the shareholders would admit that his long acquaintance with the business thoroughly qualified him to fill the post of director. (Hear, hear.) He and his friends held a very large stake in the bank, and he thought the shareholders generally would feel that he had rendered services in years gone by.

Mr. Huggins repeated that he had no personal feeling whatever against Mr. Morrison; but he moved the amendment because he thought that the bank would be better managed by a small number of gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with Eastern banking business.

Mr. Hewat said he thought it would be an ungracious act on the part of the shareholders not to re-elect Mr. Morrison, who had been connected with the bank from its commencement, and had worked hard to promote its welfare.

The amendment was put to the meeting, and lost.

The original resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried by a show of hands, but not legally so, as there was not a majority of three-fifths, as required by the deed of settlement.

The Chairman, therefore, declared the resolution for the re-election of Mr. Morrison to be lost.

A poll was immediately demanded by the friends of Mr. Morrison, and the voting will take place at the London Tavern, on Thursday next, 25th inst., between the hours of eleven and four.

The auditors—Mr. Jonathan Thorp and Mr. Owen Lewis—were re-elected; and after a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and manager, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, the 1st proximo, to declare the result of the ballot.

AN AMERICAN WIMBLEDON.

THE movement to introduce long range rifle practice as part of the drill of the National Guard deserves more attention than the public seems disposed to give it. The improvements in breech-loading fire-arms have made accuracy and rapidity of shooting the most important elements of infantry training. The great military nations of Europe have recognised this fact, and spared no pains to organise large bodies of skilled marksmen, not only as a source from which to draw regular troops in time of war, but as the only effective system of home defence. England has thus obtained a magnificent body of volunteers, who know how not merely to carry a gun, but to shoot with it, and the Rifle Associations of Canada have built up a similar corps which would be found a formidable antagonist in case of invasion. In the United States we have never got beyond the old days of muzzle-loading smooth-bores. We make the best arms in the world, but our own militia do not know how to use them. Regiments are drilled with infinite care in marching and tactical evolutions, clad in splendid uniforms, and armed with good weapons; but many a man serves his whole term of seven years in the National Guard without discharging a cartridge. The National Rifle Association, organized in this city with General Burnside as President, and a number of well-known citizens on its Board of Directors, is endeavouring to unite the National Guard in an effort to abolish this reproach upon our militia, and to persuade the State military authorities to make rifle practice a part of the regular course of instruction prescribed for our citizen soldiery. The association purposes securing a rifle-range as near New York as possible, and fitting it up on the principle that has been so successful at Wimbledon in England, and it will also establish periodical contests, with prizes for the best shots. It is to the National Guard of this State that it looks for its chief support of the enterprise, at least in the beginning; but there is no reason why it should not be made a national affair, attracting competitors from all parts of the Union, and giving a general impetus to rifle practice all over the country.—*New York Tribune.*

"I WILL not strike thee, bad man," said a Quaker, "but I will let this billet of wood fall on thee!"—and at that precise moment the "bad man" was floored by the weight of the Quaker's walking-stick.

PUNISHMENT IN THEORY AND FLOGGING IN PRACTICE.—Our readers may do us the honour to recollect that some time ago we favoured them with some essays on the nature of punishment, in which we laid down the principle that it should be—first, such as may reform the offender; secondly, such as may deter others from offending; and thirdly, that it should be frankly vindictive—that is, should satisfy that inborn instinct by which we feel that a properly punished offender has got what he deserves, and deserves what he has got. So when the estimable Sheriff Sir John Bennett sent to our office the other day an order of admission to see some criminals flogged at Newgate, we accepted the invitation as a means of studying in practice what had been before but the subject of inward cogitation, and we went. Punctually at ten o'clock we were ushered into a long whitewashed room, the chief piece of furniture in which was a huge black box with uprights so contrived as to hold the patient's legs and arms immoveable. In one corner were two men stripped to their shirts; in another a pale, scowling wretch, whimpering and protesting his innocence. Soon, however, was he confined in the black box, and the operator, poising his instrument scientifically, and giving it a preliminary flourish, began to lay on stripes in slow deliberate succession, whilst the worthy sheriff counted them, and gave the time with chronometric precision. As to the stripes, surgically speaking, we can only describe them as a compound of bruising, cutting, and tearing of the most horrible description; and, familiar as we were with surgical operations before the days of chloroform, we believe that not the most serious and protracted, including amputation, trephining, lithotomy, tooth-drawing, or all of them put together, were half so painful as flogging. As for the reformation of the offenders we have no evidence; but we could not help thinking what a pity it was that a thousand costermongers could not have been admitted to the exhibition, as we are sure that a thousand tongues would then have spoken of the possible inconvenience of beating a wife, or even of shoving her under the wheel of a cart.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press:—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

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